THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 30
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 19

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	15.00
Three inches	4.50	6.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
Four inches	6.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	25.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	30.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	18.00	25.00	40.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted, except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices, three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Frickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Frickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 12, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 12, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-29

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month
—A NEW, CLEAN AND CONCISE—
Universal History

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including History of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

PATENTS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 6, '76

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73

N. C. FUNK. I. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar. 5, '74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	4,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	70,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,925,000

March 26, '77—y

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, CIGARS SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
tf.

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $25 in advance, balance $30 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '67-3m j w co Washington, D. C.

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FEYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 922 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
922 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CUTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate!

The subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Mifflin township on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate to-wit:

All that piece or parcel of ground situate in Mifflin township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Christian Lutz, thence along line of said land north 76 7-8 degrees east 147 perches to stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 12 5-8 degrees west 36 6-10 perches to a stone thence by land of same south 77 degrees west 66 and 8-10 perches to a stone, thence north 17 degrees west 14 4-10 perches to a stone, thence north 87½ degrees west 64 8-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Schmoyer 12½ degrees east 54 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 29 ACRES and 54 perches strict measure, on which is erected a New Plank House. There two are good springs of water on the premises.

Also, one other tract in same township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of John Wolf thence north 80 5-8 degrees east 14 4-10 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 83 degrees east 57 8-10 degrees to a stone, thence by land of Philip Hetler and Stephen Hetler south 14½ degrees east 174 perches to a stone, thence by land of George Swank, south 76 degrees west 22 9-10 perches to ⅞ stone, thence north 13½ degrees west 99 perches to a stone, thence south 76 degrees west 99 7-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Mowrer north 13½ degrees west 41 perches to a stone, thence south 76 degrees west 39 7-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 13 degrees west 114 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 65 ACRES and 100 perches strict measure, on which are erected a Frame House, bank barn and out-buildings. There is a good well of water at the door. Possession given in the Fall or next Spring as may be agreed upon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the amount to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-half less the ten per cent. when possession is given, and the balance in one year from April 1, 1878.

ISAAC ANDREAS.
July 13, '77-5w

NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons that the following list of property sold by the Sheriff of Columbia county, June 30, 1877, as the property of Dennis B. Welliver has been purchased by me, and is left on the premises in the care of my daughter Annie wife of the said Dennis B. Welliver, the property still being mine: A wagon and box, saddle 2 grain cradles, grind stone, hay rake, sow and pigs, sow, 3 shouts, sleigh, ladder, sled, 2 cultivators, 5 plows, drag harrow, old wagon, clover huller, fanning mill, rakes and rakes, cutting box, 2 sets work harness, single harness, 2 sets fly nets, mare and colt, sorrel mare, stallion colt, red cow, spotted cow, brindle heifer, 2-3 of 15 acres of wheat in ground, 2-3 of 4 acres of rye in the ground, 2-3 of 16 acres of corn in ground, 1 acre of potatoes in the ground 2-3 of 15 acres of corn in ground, one cook stove, beds and bedding, chairs.

July 10, 1877-3w CHRISTOPHER KUSTER.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

There will be exposed to public sale, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court by the undersigned Assignees of Nehemiah Reece, Bankrupt, on the premises at Buckhorn on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following valuable real estate, to-wit: All that messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Hemlock township, Columbia county Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a pine knot corner of P. Appleman's lands thence by same north 8¾ degrees west 85 7-10 perches to a post, thence by lands of the heirs of Vanlah Reece north 87 5-8 degrees west 211 4-10 perches to a post, thence by town lots of John Nevins, John Kistler, Cnas. Neyhard, John Merkle, M. Shoemaker and G. Weaver south 17 degrees, east 45 6-10 perches to a point on the east side of Main street in the village of Buck Horn—thence along west side of said street south 24 degrees east 264 perches to a post, thence by land of H. Appleman south 87 5-8 degrees east 193 9-10 perches to the place of beginning containing

EIGHTY-TWO ACRES,

and eighty perches, strict measure, and also a

Piece of Land

adjoining the above described tract, and described as follows: Beginning at a corner of same thence by same south 86 5-8 degrees east 131 1-10 perches to a stone in road, thence by lands of S. E. Evans north 8½ degrees west 21 45-100 perches to a stone in road, thence north 87 5-8 degrees west 131 8-10 perches to a stone in line of lands of John Kistler, thence by lands of I. G. Russell south 7¾ degrees east 21 45-100 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing SEVENTEEN ACRES & EIGHTY-SEVEN PERCHES strict measure. Both of said tracts, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES

and 7 perches, being occupeid as one farm and to be sold as such, whereon are erected a

Brick Dwelling House,

large BANK BARN, and sheds and out-buildings—an EXCELLENT ORCHARD, &c., all in good condition being

One of the Best Farms in the County.

Also, at the same time and place an undivided one-fourth of a tract of land in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of John Staley and others, said to contain about eighty acres.

TERMS: One quarter of purchase money cash on day of sale, one quarter in six, one quarter in twelve and one quarter in eighteen months thereafter. Said amounts unpaid to bear interest from the date of sale at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and to be secured by proper mortgage or lien upon the property sold.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
SAMUEL KNORR,
July 13, '77-ts Assignees.

A Still Further Reduction in the

PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY

If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent

in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:
Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,
IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS,
PURE LINSEED OIL
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.
Best Paint Brushes,
COACH VARNISH,
HOUSE VARNISH,
Furniture Varnish,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
ap5. '76.-1y.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 50 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works.

A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October J w & Co

Poetical.

SOUTHEY'S "MARCH TO MOSCOW."

TO BE READ IN CONNECTION WITH THE EASTERN WAR NEWS.

There was Formazow and Jemalow,
And all the others that end in ow;
Milarodovitch and Jaladovitch,
And Karatschkowitch,
And all the others that end in itch;
Schamscheff, Souchosaneff,
And Schepaleff,
And all the others that end in eff;
Wasittschikoff, Kostoniaroff,
And Tchoglokoff,
And all the others that end in off;
Rajeffsky and Novereffsky,
And Riefsky,
And all the others that end in effsky;
Oscharoffsky and Rostoffsky,
And all the others that end in offsky;
And Plat off he play'd them off,
And Shouvaloff he shovel'd them off,
And Markoff he marked them off,
And Krossnoff he cross'd them off,
And Touchkoff he touched them off,
And Borokoff he bored them off,
And Kutousoff he cut them off,
And Parankoff he pared them off,
And Worrouzoff he worried them off,
And Doctoroff he doctored them off,
And Rodionoff he flogged them off.

BILLS PAYABLE.

Hans and Fritz were two Deutchers who lived side by side,
Remote from the world, its deceit and its pride;
With their pretzels and beer the spare moments were spent,
And the fruits of their labor were peace and content.

Hans purchased a horse of a neighbor one day,
And lacking a part of the gold—as they say—
Made a call upon Fritz to solicit a loan,
To help him pay for his beautiful roan.

Fritz kindly consented the money to lend,
And gave the required amount to his friend;
Remarking—his own simple language to quote,
"Perhaps it vas bedder ve make us a note."

The note was drawn up in their primitive way—
"I, Hans, gets from Fritz feefty tollars to-day"—
When the question arose, the note being made,
"Vich von holds dat paper until it vas bald?"

"You geeps dot," says Fritz, "und den you vill know
You owes me dot money." Says Hans: "Dot ish so;
Dot makes me remembers I haf got to bay,
Und I prings you der note und der money some day."

A month had expired when Hans, as agreed
Paid back the amount, and from the debt he was freed.
Says Fritz, "Now dot settles us." Hans replies, "Yaw;
Now who dakes dot baper accordings by law?"

"I geeps dot, now, ain't it?" says Fritz, "den you see,
I always remembers you bald dot to me."
Says Hans, "Dot ish so, it vos now shust so blain
Dot I knows vot to do ven I porrows again."

Miscellaneous.

THE LION TAMER.

"That lioness will be the death of you yet Joe."

"Pshaw!" and Joe Amberly, "the Lion Tamer" of a large traveling circus, laughed at the predictions of his assistant.

"You may laugh as much as you please; but some day you will find I am right, and that to your sorrow, though then it will be too late."

"I have performed with all the animals for some years, and never had any difficulty."

"You forgot the one at Longtown."

"That didn't amount to much. I soon brought them to subjection."

"But the trouble commenced with this same lioness."

"Yes, though it wouldn't have been so bad if those cats of hunting leopards had not set up a yell, and drawn the black tiger into the affray."

"She has a devil of a temper when it is up—is the most treacherous beast I ever fed or had anything to do with. I have been watching her close for a couple of days," continued the assistant, "and know she is mighty cross-grained. So, depend upon it, you are going to have trouble."

"I don't see why more than at any other time."

"There are times—and you know it, if you will only reflect—and this is one of them. If I was in your place, I wouldn't try to show off to-day with any extras, but just give a common performance, and get out of the cage as quick as I could."

"You know what we advertised, and what a crowd has gathered."

"Yes"—with a laugh; "and I know we never have or do one half there is in the bills. Paper is cheap, Joe, but human life is precious. Think how poorly off you would leave your wife and child if anything should happen to you, and what would become of your wife if anything should happen the child?"

"Do not mention it?"

The man who had handled and tamed and toyed with the savage beasts as if they had been harmless kittens, groaned aloud at the thought. A man of the most ardent, even passionate nature, he bowed down in worship to his wife and little girl. And that day it had been advertised that he would take his child and a pail of blood into the cage with him.

It was a very daring, foolhardy project at the best; but how much more so when the beasts were doubly savage and out of temper—when the slightest thing might arouse them to all their their pristine fury, and the fierce blood of the wilderness assert itself in all its tempestuous wrath.

But the husbandly and fatherly emotion was soon conquered. The habit of years and his natural strength gave him self-reliance; and it would take more than idle words to turn him from his purpose, no matter how dangerous it might appear to others. To this must be added the esprit de corps that would make him take the most desperate chances before having even the shadow of cowardice attached to his name.

Still he could not help thinking more deeply, perhaps, than ever before. Was there in reality any danger? He could not convince himself of it, argue the matter as he would.

The old lion in the cage, though a monster in size, was inoffensive, tame and obedient. In the language of the keepers, he was "good for nothing but to make a show and sit back in the corner, grind his teeth, and growl." Besides, he was his friend, and upon more than one occasion had acted the part of a peacemaker. The leopards—a pair of spotted cheetahs—were scarcely to be taken into consideration. The black tiger, the most rare and strikingly beautiful animal in any collection, was ordinarily quiet, though when fully aroused not to be trifled with.

But the lioness was the especial one to be dreaded and watched. She was a beast of uncommon power, with massive arms, long curving claws, tail lithe and nervous as a serpent, teeth sharp as needles, flexile, treacherous, smooth, tawny skin, yellow eyes that ever flashed fiercely. Never, even in her best moods, had she been submissive, and her mildest play was rough in the extreme.

The Lion tamer turned from his companion to go and dress for his attractive but dangerous performance; but before doing so he visited the double cage, and made a critical examination of the beasts, who any instant might be to him as fate. There was nothing to especially awaken fear; and, half vexed with himself for having been needlessly disturbed, he passed from the great canvas into a smaller compartment, and found his wife and child waiting for him—the one a young and beautiful woman, and the other a very fairy of a child, whose hair hung down upon her back, as the finest and brightest of spun silk.

"I am sorry, Joe," said the wife and mother, as her husband entered, "that you have consented to so foolish a performance as the one advertised for to-day."

"Why, May?" and he looked most earnestly at her.

"Because the ordinary performance is hazardous enough."

"Then you think this more so?"

"I don't know that it is," she replied, having the most perfect confidence in her husband's ability; "but somehow I don't altogether fancy having Inez taken into the cage."

"You know my reason for consenting, and that it would never have been given had your assent not first been obtained."

"Certainly; and it was very good of you, Joe."

"That it was promised on account of my salary being raised."

"Yes."

"And that it was to secure the rise of salary, so as the sooner to accumulate enough to buy a little home against the rainy days that may come."

"Yes, my dear Joe; but"—with a smile—"had not pride something to do with it? That's the curse of the profession. Each one is always trying to out-do the other—running risks on that account they would not otherwise attempt."

"Well, May, I only gave my promise to do the act once, but even now will give it up if you say the word. I had rather disappoint all the managers and be called coward by all the rabble in the world, than cause your heart to beat with fear or to bring tears into your eyes,"

"No, no, Joe. Don't think I have lost confidence and pride in you. No, don't think of giving it up. I suppose I am foolishly nervous. But you will be careful, and not run any unnecessary risks?"

"My own heart would have to be torn out before anything should happen to our darling;" and he stooped, raised the child, tossed her up, caught, kissed her, and hugged her to his bosom.

"But yourself, Joe?"

"Oh! I'll look out for number one."

The conversation did not tend to ease his mind, and before dressing he went out and held another conversation with his particular attendant, and took another look into the performing cage.

The animals were more quiet than when he had seen them previously, the lioness especially appeared in a playful mood, and with something of the load lifted from his heart he returned, with but little time remaining before he would be called upon to prove his right to the proud title of Lion Tamer.

And every inch he looked one as he stepped in view of the densely crowded assembly. Gorgeous in his new costume, and with a look of calmness and determination upon his face—looked, with his tall and sinewy form, fit to grapple with and overcome the fiercest beasts that ever prowled amid the jungles of Asia and Africa, and made night terrible with their roaring.

A burst of applause—a perfect tempest of huzzas and clapping hands—greeted him as he swung his little girl dressed in silver tissue, and with the gossamer wings and tiara of sparkling jewels around her golden curls, that represent the traditional fairy, upon his shoulder. While looking at his stalwart proportions, the men thought what a dangerous antagonist he would be, and the young mothers shuddered at so beautiful a child being taken into a den of savage animals.

With a graceful bow and the dignity of a Roman conqueror, the Lion Tamer strode through the circle, disappeared behind the cage, and with such rapidity as to astonish the audience, stood within the compartment where the huge lion was lying and the agile leopards leaping about, and had placed his child between the claws of the greater brute and she was playfully toying with its shaggy mane.

For a time he made the leopards leap about him as kittens, jump from corner to corner, rest upon his broad shoulders, bound lightly over his extended whip. Then he gave his attention to the monster lion, opened his immense jaws, placed his arm and thrust his head between them, raised his fairy-like child upon its back and made it march around with her. Then he prepared to throw the two cages into one.

Let Inez come out, now," whispered the attendant, uneasily. "You have done enough already to keep your promise, and the audience won't know the difference."

"No, I will go through. Mind what I told you, and have things ready in case there should be trouble, though I don't fancy any." Then he continued aloud, and so as to be plainly heard by every one, "Hand me the pail of blood."

A cold shiver, a supernatural awe appeared to pass through the frame of all as the vessel dripping with crimson drops, was given to him, and more than one asked themselves if the man was mad to thus not risk his own life, but that of his beautiful child. And when he loosened and thrust aside the partition, and the fierce lioness and sleek tiger came bounding in, their breath was absolutely suspended, and their hearts momentarily ceased to beat.

"Down!"

The tiger obeyed, and the foot of the Lion Tamer was upon his neck.

"Up!"

And the leopards were purring like great cats upon his shoulders, while the lioness lay crouched with her tawny paws thrust through the bars, and growling severely.

"For mercy's sake let her alone," whispered his attendant, "and mind not kick over that pail. If the blood should be spilled, it would be over with you both. All the men in the world couldn't save you."

"Stand ready, but keep still. The brute shall mind."

His child was sitting on the back of the powerful lion, and smiling in that den of horrors. Her confidence in her father was sublime—was as perfect as her love. She never dreamt of fear when he was near to protect, and while the lookers on shuddered, she innocently deemed it a pleasant pastime.

"Down!"

The leopard leaped to either side and crouched down.

"Come!"

The lioness grumblingly arose, crawled suddenly to his feet, rose and laid her great claws upon his shoulders, making him swerve with her weight, and raising her terrible head upon a level with his own. Slowly and slowly they turned round as if waltzing, the low mutterings of the beast becoming more plainly audible every moment, and her yellow feline eyes snapping with hidden fires.

With an amazing exhibition of strength, he wrestled with, tripped and threw her from him, and the canvass tent rang again. But instantly she was upon her feet, lashing her sides with her prehensible tail, drawing back her lips so as to show her teeth, and uttering the deepest and fiercest of growls.

"For the love of mercy, hand out your child, Joe," said his attendant.

"Wait a moment. I shall be done very quickly."

The crowning feat was yet to come. It was one upon which he had bestowed much time and upon which he prided himself—was a tableau of wild beasts, with manhood and childish beauty for the central attraction.

He stepped up to the corner, led the monster lion forth into the centre of the cage, made him lie down, placed the little girl upon him, and stood astride. Then a shrill whistle brought the cheetah leopards bounding upon his shoulders and stand up with paws crossed above his head, and the black tiger erect upon his left, and throttled with his hand. But the lioness failed to do his bidding and take her place upon his right. She lay in the act of springing and at but a little distance.

"Come."

There was no movement, and the whip was raised and fell heavily upon her head. That was all that was needed to awaken her latent ire, and with a roar like that given in her native forest, she sprang with almost resistless force towards him. A sharp, stinging blow on the bridge of the nose for a moment cowed her, and she might have been conquered, had she not partially fell upon and upset the pail and deluged the floor of the cage in blood!

Then all became the wildest commotion—the most terrible and savage sounds. Every beast sprung down, lapped the blood, and then turned upon him. Even the veteran lion appeared to forget the long years of training, and something of his young forest life blazed forth.

Amberly comprehended all in an instant, and the father triumphed over the actor. He snatched up the now terrified and screaming child, sprang with her to the door, thrust her into the hands of the watchful attendant, and would have followed had not the lioness grappled and drawn him back, rending his shoulders with her sharp claws, and causing the blood to stream over his rich dress.

He was fighting against most desperate odds, knew it, backed into a corner, and called for his irons. One, red-hot at the end was handed to him, but at the first stroke the lioness sent it whirling, and her sharp teeth almost met for a moment his thigh.

"Hand me something sharp with which I can brain the brute!"

Everything upon which hands could be laid was thrust to him, but he failed to reach them, and the danger was becoming more and more imminent. The blood had been lapped up clean—all were mad with desire, the tiger and the leopard crouching upon him. Then the majesty of command asserted itself.

"Come, Samson."

The old lion came forward at the words and seemed to comprehend that something was wrong, thrust himself between his master and his raging mate, and when she turned upon him, sent her rolling with a blow of his great paw.

The Lion Tamer might have escaped; but bleeding, wounded as he was, he would not retreat, and turned his attention to separating the now tangled mass of fighting animals. Picking up one leopard after another he drew them into a farther corner of the cage, dragging the tiger, with the lioness clinging to it and tearing its glossy hide, thither, tore open its paws by main strength hurled it back and shut the partition, turned, reeled to the door, fell upon it and was dragged through to safety, even with the lioness rattling behind him as it was closing.

A few steps taken, and the Lion Tamer fell fainting by the side of his already insensible wife, who lay with her affrighted child hugged closely to her scarcely beating heart.

Then the silence that had been as death was broken by the most tumultuous shouts, and breath was drawn again, and half fainting women and fear-palsied men felt as if a mountain had been lifted from their hearts.

Lame, torn and weak, the Lion Tamer entered the cage the next day before the most unprecedented crowd, it having been advertised that he would do so in his bloody clothes, but never again could he be tempted to take child or pail of blood behind the bars.

A story is told of two New England deacons, between whom a bitter feud had long existed concerning some contested point. Neither would yield, and the matter threatened to be handed down to the next generation, when one day Deacon Smith appeared before his old enemy and solemnly said: 'Brother Sodes, it is a shame that this quarrel of ours should bring scandal upon the church. I have prayed earnestly for guidance in the matter, and have come to the conclusion that you must give in—for I cannot."

When a small boy with a prejudice against yellow dogs observes an old oyster can in a condition of inactivity he at once begins debating the question whether it was created to point a moral or adorn a tale. The dog gets the first news of the decision.

Watching Post-office Clerks.

The workmen engaged in converting the Old Post-office building, at Liberty and Nassau streets, New York, into stores and offices for business purposes, have made some interesting discoveries in the rambling old structure. The old "story-and-a-half" is a double building, the inside structure being the ancient Middle Dutch Church, erected in 1729. The outer build was constructed around the church by the Post-office Department, in 1845, when the property was purchased by the government. In making alterations, on Friday, the workmen discovered that what was apparently the ceiling of the addition to the old building was in reality a double floor. The rooms above were used by the Postmaster and his assistant officers.

When the workmen had removed the flooring, it was seen that the concealed space was from 4 to 4½ feet deep, affording ample room for men to move about. Passages led entirely around the building. At very short intervals were found small circular holes in which were inverted lenses. Through these a view of the room beneath was obtained. Back of and above these lenses were reflectors which brought before the eye of the observer the utmost recesses of the Post-Office. It was evident that these three passages and their curiously arranged miniature windows, were used by detectives during the thirty years of the occupation of the rambling old building a Post-office. Through these peep holes the work of the clerks was closely watched. This theory was confirmed upon subsequent investigation.

On the west side of the building a small attic room was found, in one corner of which was a trap-door leading to the passage just described. This room was used by the detectives when not on watch, and was unknown to most of the employees of the Post-office. Connected with this room was a set of speaking tubes. The tiny windows already referred to were most numerous over the Money-order and Registered-letter Departments, which a force of detectives kept constantly under inspection during business hours. The peep-holes, however, took in all the rooms, and the various clerks as well as the thousands of people constantly going and coming were unconsciously under scrutiny. If a detective saw any stealing or improper action committed either by a clerk or by a person not employed in the office, the speaking tube at his side conveyed a warning at once to the attic room, and the guilty person was met at the door, or tapped

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

The Chairman of the State Democratic Committee announces that the State Convention that was to have been held on the 8th of August, has been postponed until the 22d. This is a wise measure, as the excitement now prevailing in every part of the State and which would necessarily interfere with the Convention, will by the 22d have subsided.

LABORINGMEN AS CONSPIRATORS.

Some of our contemporaries are under the delusion that the old conspiracy laws as to labor unions are still in force; men who combine for the purpose of securing better wages, or for a strike, are indictable. That this was the law in this and other States we admit. It was inherited from England; but was repealed there some years ago, and was also repealed in New York in 1870. Under it a number of men were convicted in Schuylkill county in 1870, and under it a number of men from Conyngham and Centralia were indicted in 1871. But the writer of this article, seeing the injustice of the law, resolved to attempt its repeal. He believed that if *capital* could combine, as it did without protest, *labor* should have the same privilege. Hence, in 1872, he presented to the Legislature the following bill:

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons, whenever, in his or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons, so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy under the criminal laws of this commonwealth: *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which, are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, and to the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employees from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers."

This bill was violently opposed by corporation lobbyists and legislators, but found friends enough to secure its passage.

It was right and just, and so long as the persons to whom it applies keep within its provisions, they will have the sympathy of the community; but it does not justify force, arson or murder. The mass of the strikers were not involved in these, as we gather from our exchanges, but tramps, thieves and other bad elements of society seized upon this opportunity to incite riot for the purpose of plunder.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

During the carpet-bag administrations of the Southern States the Republican papers were loud in their praise and eloquent in their defence. Now that the people have repudiated them, and Federal troops have been withdrawn, their late allies are joining in the hue and cry against them. Hear the *Gazette & Bulletin*:

"Down in South Carolina the Hampton government is bringing the thieves and plunderers who formerly controlled the affairs of that state to deserved grief. Woodruff, who was for nine years secretary of the senate, is now under arrest; ex-Governor Moses and ex-Speaker Lee are in jail; the ex-clerk of the house of representatives is in custody, and Gleaves, the ex-lieutenant governor, has flown, but will probably be soon captured. Time at last sets all things even. These rascals flourished for a time, like green bay trees, but they will not escape due punishment. Now for Patterson. Will he be allowed to escape justice? We shall see.

A NEWSPAPER DECISION.

Mr. Houpt purchased at Sheriff's sale the *Norristown Register and Montgomery Democrat and Watchman*, sold as the property of Dr. E. L. Acker. Dr. Acker at once started a new paper called the *Weekly Register*, and refused to give up the old subscription list to the Sheriff's vendee. Mr. Houpt thereupon applied for an injunction to restrain Acker from using the name of the paper sold and asked for a decree requiring the subscription list to be delivered to him. Judge Ross in a lengthy opinion granted the injunction and made the decree asked for, on the ground that the name of a newspaper is a trade mark, and the subscription list is a part of the personal property of a printing office, and that both passed by a sheriff's sale. Dr. Acker has changed his paper to the *Weekly Gazette* temporarily and will take the case to the Supreme Court.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT.

Republican papers are charging the Democratic Congress with being the cause of the destruction to life and property in the great strike, because they refused to vote a sufficient appropriation to maintain a large standing army, alleging that the trouble could have been prevented if there had been enough soldiers of the regular army. There is no foundation for any such a charge. The Senate is republican and the Democratic majority in the House refused to vote money to maintain a large army to be used in influencing southern elections. Besides how could the democrats know that there was going to be a riot in a good republican city of Pittsburg?

Of all the strikers the negroes were the most grasping. They went up and down the levee at St. Louis and refused to permit any vessels to leave until the captains increased their wages sixty to a hundred per cent. What an outburst of sympathy for the downtrodden race there would be from the organs if this had happened in Vicksburg.—*Times.*

WHO PAYS THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY MOBS?

Statisticians of the New York *World*, estimating the value of property destroyed by the rioters at Pittsburg at $4,500,000, find that this amount is more than one-fortieth of the assessed valuation of Pittsburg. Estimating the population of the city at 140,000 persons, the city will be required to pay $32 15 for every man, woman and child to compensate the injured parties. The loss is equivalent to a tax of $2 61 on every $100 of taxable property, which is a greater tax than is assessed annually in this city. It must be remembered, too, that the *occupants* of the houses pay the taxes, whether they own or rent them. The occupant who is also the owner pays the whole of the tax directly as such, and the tenant shares the tax with the landlord in the shape of increased rent.

The question has frequently been asked whether damages can be recovered for losses resulting from mobs. On this subject the *Ledger* says:

The most serious riots before the present time were the draft riots in New York in 1863. These riots cost the treasury of New York, in money paid for private property destroyed, the large amount of $1,748,466 39. That similar payments must be made in the case of the present riots is expressly provided for by the laws of Pennsylvania. On May 31, 1841, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an act, which will be found in Brightly's Purdon's Digest, page 1083, which provides that "in all cases where any dwelling house or other building or property, real or personal, has been or shall be destroyed, within the county of Philadelphia, in consequence of any mob or riot, it shall be lawful for the person or persons interested in and owning such property to bring suit against the said county where such property was situated, being for the recovery of such damages as he or they sustained by the destruction thereof, and the amount which shall be recovered in said action shall be paid out of the county treasury on warrants drawn by the Commissioners thereof, who are hereby required to draw the same as soon as said damages are finally fixed and ascertained." By a subsequent law, passed March 29, 1849, and which will be found on page 1084, the provisions of this law are extended to Allegheny county. By decisions of courts made subsequently to the passage of this law it is provided that buildings burnt through fire communicated from other buildings fired by a mob are within the act and that corporations can take advantage of it as well as individuals. The jury are not to give exemplary damages, but the full value of property destroyed at the time of its destruction, with interest to the date of their verdict. There can be no doubt that the various railways that suffered losses by the destruction of their property by the Pittsburg mob can recover damages from Allegheny county. The same could be done in Philadelphia if a mob destroyed railway property. In New Jersey, the law upon the subject is substantially similar to that of Pennsylvania, and we quote it, as follows: "Whenever any buildings or other real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city in which the same shall occur, or if not in a city, then the county in which such property was situated shall be liable to any action by or in behalf of the party whose property was thus destroyed or injured for the damages sustained by reason thereof."

The Riot Act.

As many people are not acquainted with the act for the suppression of riots, we clip the following from Binn's Justice, which will be of interest to many at present:

"By an act of assembly passed the 31st May, 1841, if property is destroyed in consequence of any mob or riot, the owner may sue the county for any damage he sustains, and it must be paid out of the county funds. By another section of the act, the owner of such property is required to give notice to the sheriff, &c., the intention of the mob if it be known to him, and he has time before it is destroyed. The act also provides, 'and it shall be the duty of the said sheriff, alderman, constables and justices, upon the receipt of the first notice, *to take all legal means* to protect said property so attacked or threatened to be attacked.' (a) This statute in addition to the common law principles which have been stated, and leaves no doubt as to the authority of the sheriff, to suppress a riot, or disperse a mob, by the employment of any force necessary to accomplish the object even at the *sacrifice of the life of an assailant.*

"This should be done only in the last extremity, when it is apparent that no other power will enable the sheriff to protect the personal or other property of the community. The lives of the aggressors should not be sacrificed, except under such circumstances as seem to demand it, for the protection of the innocent is conscious that peace and good order can in no other way be restored. When the order issues from him in this dernier resort, all who act under it and strictly execute it are justified in what they do in obedience to the same.

"Military officers and soldiers are amenable to a judicial tribunal, if they refuse to obey the orders of the sheriff when so called out by him. A disobedience of the directions of that officer, which would subject soldiers and militia officers to a trial before a court-martial, if they were called into service by the commander-in-chief or a superior officer, would make them criminals in the eyes of the law, and they can be tried before a court having criminal jurisdiction.

"They are acting under a civil authority, in the capacity of officers and soldiers, yet as citizens armed and equipped to perform a duty enjoined by the civil power. Any citizen not enrolled in the militia might be armed in the same manner by the sheriff, and the responsibility of each would be the same. Nay, the sheriff may require all whom he enrolls in his *posse comitatus* to be armed and equipped, as, in his opinion, the occasion demands it for the suppression of an outrage upon the peace of society. It is his duty to bring to his aid at all times a force sufficient to repel the power which a mob have arrayed with a view of destroying property or endangering the persons or lives of unoffending citizens."

In riotous assemblies, all who are present and not actually assistant in their suppression, in the first instance are, in presumption of law, participants; and the obligation is cast upon a person so circumstanced, to prove his actual non-interference. When, however, the sheriff of a county, or other known public conservator of the peace, has repaired to the scene of the tumult, and there commanded the dispersion of the riotous assembly, and demanded the assistance of those present to aid in its suppression, *from that instant there can be no neutrals.* The line is then drawn between those who are for and those who are against the maintenance of order, and with the one or the other, all who *are fit to remain*, must promptly arrange themselves. Those who continue looking on while the active rioters are resisting the public authorities, are just as much rioters as those most active in the work of violence. 4 P. L. J. 32.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

LAW AND ORDER TRIUMPHANT.

Our issue of last week contained news of the situation up to Wednesday the 25th ult. Below will be found the occurrences of the past week in a condensed form.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

Philadelphia.—The rioters have been put down in every part of the country, but the strike is still going on. No violence is reported from any quarter to-night, but none of the railroads are moving freight trains, and some of them are doing nothing in the way of passenger traffic. The feeling is such here, and on the Pennsylvania line particularly, that any attempt to get freight trains in operation would lead to renewed outbreaks. Without much doubt it is possible to start trains from this city, owing to the admirable organization which Mayor Stokley has effected, but Colonel Scott will not start them, because it is uncertain what would become of them after they had passed beyond the protection of the authorities here. Besides there is not much reason why there should be any hurry, as there is little or no freight offered by shippers, who seem to have suspended all business. If the strikers were willing to go to work now at any price, it is doubtful if there would be anything for them to do. People have lost confidence, and the demoralization is worse than in the months immediately succeeding the panic of 1873. The appearance of the regulars at Reading has quieted affairs there, but no trains have been run on the Reading road to-day. Governor Hartranft arrived here this evening and has been in consultation with the Mayor and Colonel Scott, and everything will be done to restore traffic on the roads. The greatest caution will be observed to prevent outbreaks. The west is in a state of agitation, and many of the roads have suspended operations entirely, in order to save trouble and prevent loss of property.

EXCITEMENT IN SCRANTON.

The excitement here is intense, all trains on Danville, Lackawanna and Western railroad have been stopped. When the mail train from Binghamton for New York arrived here at 9:50 this morning, two passenger cars were detached by the strikers who said nothing but the mail should be allowed to run. Superintendent Halstead said the mail car would not run unless passenger cars were also permitted, and this made the strikers very indignant. The superintendent was firm, however, and the mails were taken from the car which was promptly switched off on a siding. The strikers at once telegraphed to the authorities that the company refused to run the mail, and that they would run it if necessary and furnish a fireman and engineer. A dispatch to the same effect was sent to the post office department, Washington. The streets are thronged with men from the mines, railroads and iron mills.

THE READING RIOTERS.

The railroad company have very effectually turned the tables on the rioters who were engaged in the late disturbance. Thirty men of the coal and iron police are now, at two p. m., marching down Penn street under the command of Captain Linden, armed with Spencer carbines, having three of the ringleaders prisoners. It is the intention of this force to go around the city arresting all who were engaged in the late rioting. Detective "Bully" Lyons is engaged in pointing them out, he having names of a great many.

NAMES OF THE PRISONERS.

The names of the three men arrested are Codger Ribble, Barney Hagen and Thomas Kendall. A number of special policemen together with the regulars are guarding the bridges leading to this city.

AT PITTSBURG.

The Committee on public safety hold meetings now on the street. At 10 o'clock this morning Dr. E. Donnelly submitted a resolution to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad request the resignation of Tom Scott. The resolution has the conditional endorsement of Governor Hartranft, who left the city this morning. Discussion is now being had on it, previous to being submitted to a vote.

Dr. Donnelly reports an interview with Governor Hartranft, in which the latter expressed the belief that if Col. Scott held out against the strikers contrary to the wishes of the stockholders of the road, his resignation was the only alternative to prevent bloodshed. Three hundred rioters and thieves were arrested here since Sunday morning. All quiet last night.

BREAD RIOT AT SHAMOKIN.

At Shamokin there was war to-night. Over 1,000 men congregated in the town and demanded from the borough employment or bread. The authorities met and agreed to to give them employment at eighty cents per day, but the strikers demanded $1.00, and then determined on plunder, rushed to the Philadelphia and Reading company's ware house and sacked it. They did not get much, and then rushed to the Northern Central depot. They were intercepted by the police sending a volley of bullets at them, and three persons were shot, viz: a man named Weist, a store keeper, shot in the bowels and mortally wounded; another man named Thompson, not fatally, and a boy named Shoops, shot in the head, who will die. The mob was dispersed by the chief burgess and his men. Intense excitement prevailed, but everything quieted down at midnight. A renewal of the difficulty is expected in the morning. To quell any further trouble in its incipiency troops have been asked for. Twenty-five extra policemen were sent to Lost Creek to-night in a special train, and a number of others, fully equipped, distributed at several points in the region.

SHENANDOAH CITY.

This evening the miners from here and the surrounding patches, with a number of half grown boys, making altogether about 800 or 1,000, headed by a drum corps and small flags, paraded the principal streets, creating considerable excitement. They repaired to the base ball grounds, at the lower end of the city, with the intention of effecting an organization, and then proceeding to Mahanoy City. While the meeting was in progress the whistles at the Philadelphia coal company's collieries sounded an alarm of fire, and the flames leaped suddenly into the air. The crowd fled in that direction and it was ascertained to be a stable connected with No. 4 colliery. During the parade a young man named Follmer was struck in the back with a stone, but not seriously hurt. It has been ascertained that eight mules were burned to death by the destruction of the stable. The citizens are watching their property, and it is thought there will be no further trouble to-night.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

The telegrams show that matters were gravest in Chicago and St. Louis, those being the places where turbulence most prevailed. In Chicago, there was a series of conflicts between the mob and the police and military concerning which exaggerated reports were telegraphed yesterday afternoon. The total number of persons killed in the various riots during the day is estimated at 15; of the number wounded no estimate is given. One attempt at incendiarism was promptly frustrated. A force of the United States troops arrived in the evening, and at night comparative quiet was restored.

In this State, yesterday, matters continued quiet at Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Reading, and there were no disturbances in the Schuylkill region. A strike on the Lehigh Valley road took place last night, and resulted in the stoppage of trains. The excitement at Scranton continued, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western hands being determined to hold out and prevent traffic on that road. The strike extended to the mine hands, and the mines are being flooded. About one-fourth of the Lehigh and Susquehanna road remained at work, and it was thought the strikers on that line would not be able to hold out. Governor Hartranft left this city yesterday afternoon, with a force of militia, for Pittsburg, to open traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In New York, the strike on the Erie Railroad at Hornellsville terminated yesterday, and it is expected that it will end at Buffalo to-day. The strike on the Central and Hudson River Railroad is also reported at an end. The strike of the Northern Central hands at Elmira continued.

In New Jersey the engineers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad met at Hoboken, and resolved to go back to work. Work on the Morris and Essex road was also resumed. There was a stoppage of travel on the New Jersey Central, and one or two passenger trains were stoned. A riot occurred at Port Morris last night, where the canal men stopped the Morris and Essex trains.

The employes of the Canada Southern Railroad have resolved to discontinue the strike. A strike on the Michigan Central has begun.

The employes of the Wabash Railroad, in Ohio, have decided to resume work. Travel on the Lake Shore Railroad is expected to be resumed to-day.

There was a renewal of the rioting in San Francisco on Wednesday night. A meeting of citizens, in the interests of order, was interrupted by the news that a large lumber yard near the Pacific Mail Steamship dock had been fired, and that a mob was also engaged in wrecking Chinese houses. The fire was extinguished, after destroying a large quantity of lumber. During its continuance the mob attempted to set fire to the fence around the dock, but were routed after a fierce fight, in which one citizen was killed and a number were wounded, one fatally. It is reported that several of the rioters were killed and wounded. Many of the mob were captured, and manacled to a long chain stretched across the dock. While the lumber fire was raging, another fire was started in a different locality, but it was soon extinguished. A young man was run over and killed by a hose cart on the way to this fire. Some small mobs that subsequently gathered at street corners were dispersed by parties of citizens, and quiet was restored soon after midnight. It was noticed that every few working men were seen in the mob, it being composed mainly of the class known as "hoodlums." The disturbance originated from an anti-Coolie meeting held early in the evening, at which incendiary speeches were uttered, and which was unaccountably overlooked by the vigilants and the police. During the evening, men were detected distributing printed slips threatening vengeance on all property owners, corporations and individuals employing Chinese.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The city has been very quiet to-day. The Philadelphia City Troop and Seventh Regiment National Guard are quartered at the State Arsenal. The last named organization is commanded by Colonel Caldwell and number about 500 men, principally from Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. An hour and a half after the notice to report at Harrisburg, Colonel Caldwell had 450 men in the ranks, and his command was the first to arrive here for the protection of State property.

Pittsburg.—Affairs in this city remain quiet, although the citizens are not relinquishing their efforts. The police, regular and special are busily engaged in making arrests of suspicious characters and parties who participated in the attack on the Philadelphia soldiers. A large amount of stolen property is being recovered, four wagon loads having been found in one house this morning. A large number of workmen are clearing the burnt districts and relaying the track.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY QUIET.

Pottsville.—A large meeting of citizens was held in Union Hall this evening, to take immediate action for the protection of property and preserving order in Pottsville and vicinity in anticipation of any further demonstration that may be made by the rioters. In response to a telegram, Gov. Hartranft said he would at once send several hundred stand of arms and ammunition. There is nothing new to report from the mining district. The sheriff's posse are still on duty near Shenandoah. All is quiet.

TROUBLE AT SCRANTON.

Scranton.—The strike continues on the Delaware Lackawanna & Western road at this point, and has extended to every other branch of industry in the Lackawanna Valley. The miners held an immense meeting to-day in the woods, and no fewer than 10,000 persons were present.

The answer of President Sloan, that the Company could not grant the advance of 25 per cent, demanded, was read amid profound silence, and resolutions were adopted to the effect that the men would die before returning to work at what they call starvation wages.

The critical situation has been increased by the strike of mine engineers and pump hands to-night. At six o'clock they drew their fires out and the mines are now flooding. If allowed to become flooded it will require a year to prepare them for work again.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held here to-day at the call of the Mayor, and will meet twice daily until further notice. The citizens are organized for protection.

STRIKE IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

Allentown, Pa., July 26.—All the brakemen and firemen on this division of the Lehigh Valley road, extending from Easton to Mauch Chunk struck at six o'clock this evening. The mail train due here at 7.30, will probably be allowed to leave Mauch Chunk. Everything is quiet and orderly. The Fourth Regiment is still here, encamped on the fair ground and recruiting its ranks to the full standard.

FRIDAY, JULY 27TH.

Freight trains commenced moving west and east from Harrisburg, on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the speedy re-opening of freight travel at Pittsburg is looked for. The strike in the Lehigh Valley continues, and the miners at Summit Hill struck yesterday. At Scranton things look bad; the Delaware and Lackawanna Company's mines are flooding, the strikers preventing the pumps from being worked. The Hudson Canal Company's miners are expected to strike to-day.

The troubles on the Central, and Morris and Essex railroad, in New Jersey, continued yesterday, and passenger trains were stopped at some points. Troops have been sent to Phillipsburg, where serious trouble is anticipated.

All trains on the Erie, New York Central, and Hudson River railroads are again running regularly. All the live stock detained at Buffalo was shipped to New York and other points in the morning. Passenger trains are running on the Lake Shore road. The strike on the Northern Central railway, at Elmira, has ended without concessions being asked for or made. The State militia on duty at Albany have been disbanded, their presence being no longer required.

Passenger trains are running on all the railroads leading from Cincinnati, and local freights are also moving on all the roads except the Ohio and Mississippi.

Trains on all the railroads in Michigan, except the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern were running yesterday on time, and passenger trains were running on the Lake Shore.

Fifty tramps got on a passenger train at Fort Dodge, Iowa on Thursday. They refused to pay fare, and the engineer stopped the train. They threatened to shoot him if he did not go on, and he took them to Ackley where they got off peaceably.

SATURDAY, JULY 28th.

The telegrams show an improvement in the situation almost everywhere. The trouble on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches in this State has ended at all points except Erie, and at the latter place freights are expected to be moved to-day. All the east-bound freight trains from Pittsburg, including 200 car loads of cattle, will to-day reach Philadelphia and New York. Matters in the Lehigh Valley and at Scranton are unchanged, but there is a prospect of an early resumption of traffic. It is stated that neither on the Lehigh Valley Railroad nor the branches of the New Jersey Central will the strikers be re-employed, as there are more applications for their positions than are need to fill them.

Freight trains passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to Martinsburg, both ways, and, it is expected, the whole line will be opened for traffic.

No change is reported on the Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads in New Jersey; but the embargo on those roads may possibly be removed, at least partially, by Monday. There has been no disturdance at Phillipsburg, owing to the measures adopted by Gen. Sewell.

Chicago and St. Louis have quieted down and the strikers of all trades in those cities are gradually returning to their employments, though trouble is still experienced on some of the roads. The strikers are masters of the situation at Fort Wayne, in Indianapolis and Terre Haute.

The strikers on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad were to meet in Nashville yesterday, and draft a petition to Judge Trigg, of the United States Court, stating their grievances, and asking that their wages be restored to the rates paid before the June reduction.

The Governor of Iowa has issued a proclamation warning the lawless in that State to disperse.

PITTSBURG.

At 6 o'clock this morning four trains over the Pennsylvania road arrived from the East with State troops. They are under the command of Gov. Hartranft, who accompanied them on a special car. The first train stopped at Lawrenceville Station, and from there to Milvale the cars are stretched along the track, all filled with soldiers.

They comprise Gen. Brinton's Philadelphia division, Gen. Gallagher's division, Gen. Harry White's division, and three batteries of United States regulars. There are other trains en route from the East, bringing two companies of regulars and another bevy of militia, and it is estimated before evening there will be 3000 troops here. It was expected they would arrive here last evening, but owing to the obstructions on the road the trains had to run very slowly. The most serious trouble on the way was encountered at Johnstown, Pa. As the second section of the train passed the depot at that place it was attacked by a great mob, armed with stones and pieces of metal, which were thrown at the windows of the cars with telling effect. Volley after volley was poured into the train, crushing the windows and injuring a number of soldiers. As the train moved on several different attacks were made, the last and most serious after the train had passed beyond the depot some distance.

At this point the patience of the commanding officer, Colonel Hamilton, gave way, and reaching up he pulled the bell rope to stop the train. The engineer and firemen were under a strong guard of soldiers, and they at once reversed the engine. In all probability this saved the lives of half the persons on board the train, as a switch had been misplaced, and a car heavily laden with fire brick placed on the switch for fast approaching trains to run into and be thrown over the embankment. When the train struck the switch its speed had been greatly slackened. The engine, tender and five cars—two baggage and three passenger—left the track and came in contact with the car of brick with such force that the rails and ties were torn up. The five cars piled up in a mass of ruins, the bottom of one car resting on the roof of another, and three were thrown completely around and lay crosswise on the track, with the car of brick, crushed and splintered, topping all.

Col. John Hamilton, of the First Artillery, was severely injured in the side, and several soldiers badly bruised by the concussion. The soldiers of the wrecked train remained at the sidiing until 4 a. m. The third section of the train was detained about the depot by the wreck, and was several times attacked by the mob. The soldiers of the wrecked train threw out a picket line and succeeded in arresting about one hundred of the rioters. Of this number seventy-five or more will be brought to this city with the military this evening. The troops which came through on the first train, and arrived here this morning did not have any serious trouble. At several points along the road the strikers were out in force, but offered no resistance to the passage of trains. The first train that arrived in this city presented a formidable appearance.

In front of the two engines was a gondola car, on which was mounted a Gatling gun, defended by a detachment of State Fencibles. The engineers and firemen on the locomotives were under a strong guard, the soldiers having orders to shoot them if the re was the slightest hesitation in discharging their duties. Upon their arrival here they quietly disembarked and were marched to the West Pennsylvania Hospital grounds where they are now encamped. Their present position is on the hillside, and overlooks the railroad and Twenty-eighth street crossing, the scene of the encounter of Saturday and Sunday last. The strikers have remained quiet and orderly, and no demonstration of any kind has taken place.

It is not known what course will be pursued, but from the indications this morning it is not thought the strikers will offer any resistance when the military start the trains. The local military are stationed at the outer depots of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Allegheny Valley roads.

MONDAY, JULY 30TH.

The strike on the railroads both East and West, so far as it interferes with the running of trains, is almost entirely at an end. On the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad, the Western Division of the Philadelphia and Erie, and Eastern Division of the Pan Handle road, business has been fully resumed. The strike on the whole length of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, to Scranton, ended to day. There was no interruption to travel on the Baltimore and Ohio road except at Keyser, where the embargo will be removed to-day. The strikes on the Lake Shore and Vandalia and the Texas-Pacific roads are also at an end.

Matters in St. Louis and Chicago had returned to nearly their normal condition yesterday. Travel on all the roads leading from St. Louis was being resumed, and it was expected the factories closed for the want of coal would resume in a day or two. At Chicago freight travel on nearly all lines was restored. General Sheridan is in Chicago.

The canal drivers of the Whitehall Transportation Company, near Whitehall, N. Y., struck yesterday. The colored laborers engaged in rebuilding the burned district of Galveston, Texas, struck yesterday morning, and induced colored workmen in other parts of the city to quit work. No white workmen joined in the movement.

A steam canal boat which left Cumberland, Maryland, for Georgetown, D. C., with a cargo of coal loaded at 90 cents per ton—ten cents less than the price demanded by the strikers—was boarded by twenty-five masked men near St. John's Run, and set on fire. Part of the boat was burned and the wreck sunk. A deputy sheriff left Cumberland yesterday to protect other boats said to be threatened.

San Francisco continues very quiet, and the force of citizens and police on duty has been reduced. Much unnecessary excitement was created on Sunday by a report of an "extensive riot and conflagration in New York. W. H. Gudderville, of the Committee of Safety who was killed in Wednesdays rioting was buried on Sunday.

Scranton.—At one o'clock this p. m. a meeting of the strikers was held and a unanimous vote was passed in favor of returning to work at the reduced wages. Trains were running in all directions this p. m., shortly after 4 o'clock without any disturbance.

The strike of the miners and iron workers, who number several thousand still continues, with no prospect of a termination, and the destruction of property is greatly feared. Several places were raided and robbed last night, and provisions carried off in large quantities. There is much distress among the people.

High-handed outrage, Train Stopped Again. Scranton.—The passenger train from Northumberland for Scranton was stopped near Plymouth at ten o'clock to-night by a gang of 500 armed men who drove the engineer and firemen from their post, took possession of the engine, drew the fire and switched the train on a siding. The passengers fled in terror from the train and made the best of their way to Plymouth along the track. It is feared this is but the beginning of a series of similar outrages.

Since Monday nothing of importance has occurred except what is given elsewhere. The latest advices show that trouble is anticipated in Luzerne county. No news has been received up to this time (Thursday 2 p. m.) as to the movements of the troops that went up last night and this morning.

Subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

Statement of Aggregate of Valuation and Taxes for 1877 in Columbia County, as returned by the several Assessors.

Collector's name.	Townships.	No. Taxables.	No. dogs.	No. Militia.	Real estate exempt from valuation.	Value of seated land.	Value of unseated land.	Money at interest.	Furniture above $300.	Horses, Mares, Geldings & Mules above 4 years old.	Gross actual value.	Cattle above 4 years old.	Gross actual value.	Pleasure Carriages. Public Loans.	Pleasure Carriages. No.	Pleasure Carriages. Value.	Trades, occupations and professions.	Aggregate value taxable for county purposes.	Watches, 1st class.	Watches, 2d class.	Watches, 3d class.	County Tax.	Jail Tax.	State Tax.
Rhonds, Frank	1. Beaver	335	215	168	1,800	99,970	19027	1300		180	9255	198	1990	11	335	18,925	123,765		1			618 55	247 55	8 66
Hurleman, Geo. W	2. Benton	199	98	103	3,000	159,745	950			245	8615	244	2900	10	750	10,660	175,690					878 30	351 38	12 29
Traugh, Henry	3. Berwick	348	40	180	1,200	180,205		6250	1600	76	4595	43	435	31	1035	44,97	229,920	10	2			797 44	479 04	31 16
Casey, Jno. B	4. Bloom	886	191	284	201,500	686,880		22000	5400	206	17210	147	1470	63	3065	96,940	889,615	17	20	17		4146 52	1659 23	175 15
Troup, A. H	5. Briarcreek	209	153	93	3,275	201,600	2855			251	11060	266	2600	26	1600	9,880	229,145					1150 59	459 59	16 31
Kiefer, John	6. Catawissa	493	164	270	4,400	269,285	2984	8800	1100	159	7370	165	1650	50	2055	88,120	348,860	2	9	16		1742 78	697 36	24 80
Welsh, David	7. Centralia	253	34	125	39,000	110,695	7500			44	188	22	220	14	750	25,225	138,170	2				690 13	276 04	9 50
Shaffer, William	8. Centre	309	163	114	11,150	292,625	912			299	16765	338	3380	20	71	2065	16,085	321,825	3			1608 37	643 65	24 20
Peterson, Aaron	9. Conyngham	387	16	185	1,700	459,485	63945			127	7418	19	190	1		25	28,185	495,500				2473 26	990 60	25
Robbins, Eli	10. Fishingcreek	368	177	149	5,100	185,345	3281	50		331	14715	392	3920	24		960	16,000	220,950				1104 69	441 90	9 75
Artley, John	11. Franklin	152	79	55	840	99,000	1525	300		123	4695	161	1610	29		1250	4,110	109,965		1	2	549 68	219 93	15 15
Evans, Jacob S	12. Greenwood	510	171	154	5,000	202,204	1410	350		309	15005	383	3830	40		1460	12,510	235,339		1	4	1176 68	470 67	15 34
Hartman, A. B	13. Hemlock	244	101	94	5,000	179,700	2025			203	7 60	229	2290	25		750	10,580	200 680				1002 83	401 36	7 50
Parks, Wm. L	14. Jackson	160	87	65	950	45,530	2220			122	4380	161	1587	20		475	5,530	55,705				278 20	111 41	4 75
Rohn, David	15. Locust	461	284	182	7,650	273,191	2564			411	16640	420	4210	55		1185	12,585	345,615				1727 45	691 22	11 85
Johnson, William	16. Madison	292	148	87	7,000	179,905	1600	1060		325	13400	340	3450	57		9235	6,980	206 970				1034 48	413 95	8 55
Harmony, John	17. Main	153	95	81	2,950	109,775	4520	4500		118	8715	129	1400	24		1020	6,570	128,980				644 85	257 96	22 70
Workheiser, Chas	18. Mifflin	209	154	101	2,840	174,674	9665	600		230	9745	245	2460	50	59	1790	12,75	201,094	3	1		1004 75	402 18	23 60
Gardner, John N	19. Montour	173	110	76	1,800	151,170	1973	500		154	5590	134	1340	20		495	10,480	170,173	4	1	1	850 81	340 26	13 61
Kester, Aaron	20. Mt. Pleasant	179	102	79	3,500	106,540	14 9			197	7837	210	2100	27		910	4,150	121,037		1	1	604 79	242 07	9 68
Keller, M. C	21. Orange	238	102	79	3,430	148, 55	1410	4500		218	8885	197	1980	29		800	11,960	175, 90	3	3	3	877 31	350 98	38 36
Girton, A. E	22. Pine	207	104	105	1,195	65,710	9280			158	5160	195	2140	19		425	6,055	79,588				396 84	158 96	6 36
Craig, Geo. F	23. Roaringcreek	121	92	56	1,700	78,070	2705	7500		142	6575	152	1330	8		275	3,425	91,770	4	6		458 68	183 54	7 34
Buchman, S. J	24. Scott	371	131	198	11,900	228,710	80	1650		223	9920	192	1830	54		1820	20,190	274, 30				1369 95	548 06	31 45
Krotzer, B. F	25. Sugarloaf	200	129	97	3,100	60,180	4960			155	5620	205	2280				5,570	73 650				367 91	147 80	
		7620	3123	3221	345,410	4,666,771	117226	59780	8000	5121	221092	5178	52465	950	797	31460	465,890	5,566,648	48	48	44	27517 94	11011 20	633 19

*In Conyngham township the amount in the collector's duplicate is only $362.51. The balance, $3,111.60, is paid by the companies, without collector's commission off, direct to the County Treasurer

The above statement shows the names of the collectors of each of the several districtt, and the number of taxables, number of dogs, number returned in assess book as liable to military duty, value of exempt property, value of seated land, value of unseated land, money at interest, household furniture above $300, number of horses and mules and their value, number of cattle and the value, value of public loans and stocks, number of pleasure carriages and the value, value of occupation, total value for county purposes, watches, county tax at 5 mills, jail tax at 2 mills, and State tax.

The tax on dogs is fifty cents each.

The amount of county tax at 5 mills is $11.00 less than the total valuation multiplied by the rate, which is occasioned by dropping the half cent on odd dollars, and on jail tax the loss is three cents.

The unseated land is not included in the total valuation as it is retained in the office for collection, and the loss in that is sixty cents.

From the above figures township auditors can readily ascertain whether township duplicates are properly footed up and tax

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general elections on Saturday the 11th day of August 1877 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 14th day of August 1877 at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

Warren J. Buckalew,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872.

	Population.	Delegates.
Beaver	197	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	80	2
Bloomsburg	219	4
" W	115	2
Briarcreek	115	2
Catawissa	158	3
Centre	160	3
Centralia	119	2
Conyngham N	158	3
Conyngham S	93	2
Fishingcreek	265	4
Franklin	49	2
Greenwood	152	3
Hemlock	182	3
Jackson	111	2
Locust	216	4
Main	164	3
Madison	171	3
Mifflin	179	3
Montour	175	3
Mt. Pleasant	90	2
Orange	132	3
Pine	86	2
Roaringcreek	59	2
Scott	142	3
Sugarloaf	160	3
	3,737	70

By rule the ratio is fixed at 60 votes for a delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Bloomsburg July 18, 1877.

NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN,

This week, and hereafter, until a revival of business, local notices will be inserted in the COLUMBIAN at five cents a line instead of ten cents as heretofore. Every merchant and business man should take advantage of this opportunity for cheap advertising.

No more potatoes wanted at this office at present.

The water is just warm enough for little boys to drown in without danger of catching cold.

There will be baptism in the creek at the Rupert camp meeting next Sunday.

H. H. Rutter has sold his interest in the *Mountain Echo* to his partner R. M. Tubbs.

C. C. Marr's store has recently received a coat of paint, which has greatly improved its appearance.

F. P. Manhart has been elected Principal of the Fifth Street school in place of Prof. G. E. Wilbur resigned.

The Central Book Store has been removed from the Post Office to I. W. Hartman's store. See local notices.

William M. Hughes of Hazleton announces himself as a candidate for sheriff of Luzerne county, on the Republican ticket.

Leoni Mellick Esq., has abandoned his law studies in Philadelphia for a few weeks to spend the Summer with his parents at Lightstreet.

Joseph Garison raised an egg plant in his garden that measured twenty six and a half inches around, and weighed over five pounds.

Mr. H. Bruce Clark returned from the seaside a few days ago looking as brown and hearty as an old tar. Sea breezes evidently agree with him.

The mails have been coming very irregularly, and generally a day behind time. It looks now as though things would be straightened out very soon.

Improper articles of food often cause the blood to become loaded with foul humors. Cleanse the blood with Dr. Ball's Blood Mixture and be healthy.

The Council of the Lutheran Church have granted a vacation to Rev. Dr. McCron during this month. The Doctor will spend most of the time at home.

The boys have the kite fever from their heads to their heels. At any time of day one can see a half dozen kites floating around among the clouds.

The advertisement of the Orangeville Academy will be found in another column. Under the management of Rev. C. K. Canfield this school is building up an excellent reputation.

Theodore Mencer has opened a boot and shoe store above Rohrsburg near Stauter's Tannery. Mr. Mencer is a good business man and deserves liberal patronage from the people in that locality.

We regret to learn that on Monday last W. J. Buckalew lost a valuable horse. He had driven him, with another, from Town Hill, and soon after reaching home the horse died.

The Titusville *Courier* of last week contains sixty three advertisements of sheriff's sales. That sheriff is doing a lively business in real estate.

Mildness conquers—and hence it is that the gentle yet positive influence of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup overcomes so quickly the disorders of Babyhood. Price 25 cents.

Camp meeting has been in progress during the week at Rupert. We understand that Bishop Wayman and other prominent men in the A. M. E. Church are expected to be present next Sunday.

The celebrated Cantata of the Hay-makers consisting of solos, duetts, choruses, recitations, and hay-field representations will be rendered in the Opera House on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week Aug. 3d and 4th by Mrs. A. M. Edgette' vocal class assisted by the M. E. Choir.

Columbia county produces the finest limestone in the world. Specimens from Lime Ridge are on exhibition at the Court House Yard. For ordinary buildings there is no better material, but for a jail there should be the toughest kind of stone.

We are indebted to Post-master Beckley for his endeavors to get last weeks issue of this paper to our subscribers. The stopping of trains on the D. L. & W. Railroad delayed many packages, which were sent out by individuals from different points.

Our colored brethren held their anticipated camp meeting at Knorr's Grove. The rains of Friday and Saturday, and the stoppage of trains on the L. & B. R. R. interfered materially with the success of the meeting, but on Sunday the attendance was fair.

Messrs. Gardner & Koons, proprietors of the Wyoming House, at Scranton, made an assignment last week to D. D. Searle, of Montrose. A Scranton paper says the difficulty is occasioned by the general depression of the times, and an exhorbitant rent.—*Montrose Democrat.*

The finest red raspberries we ever saw were some specimens from the garden of Mr. C. F. Knapp. They were equal in size to four ordinary berries, and in flavor were most delicious. A dozen or fifteen of them would make a fair meal.

Never fail to read the advertisements in your newspaper, and particularly the business locals. You will often find where you can buy just what you want, on the most reasonable terms. Advertisements are not used simply to fill up a newspaper, but to inform the people, and are often the most useful information that can be given. Read them.

On Thursday of last week Reuben H. Reaser was buried in the Cemetery with military honors. During the late war he served as a private in Co. C. 9th Pa. Cavalry, having enlisted Sept. 8 1865. The Regiment saw hard service in the South-West, and marched with Sherman to the sea. Mr. Reaser left a wife and several children.

Post-master Beckley is entitled to the thanks of this community for his action last week in securing mail matter. No New York or Philadelphia mails came through after Wednesday, and on Friday Mr. Beckley went to Northumberland, returning on Saturday with sixteen mail bags, the accumulation of three days, which might have been delayed indefinitely but for his energy. The people will appreciate it.

A son of Daniel Hartman of Benton aged about eleven years, fell into a tub of hot water in the rear of Isaiah Hagenbuch's store on Monday last. He was instantly rescued, but not until some pretty severe blisters had been raised on his lower limbs. He was sitting on a stool in a doorway above the tub, and the stool slipped in some way and precipitated him into the tub. His injuries are not dangerous.

Wm. Longenberger, of Muney Creek township was struck with a brick by Martin Kelly, of this Borough, Monday afternoon, and was badly cut on the head. Longenberger and Kelly had been under the influence of liquor, followed Kelly to his house where a difficulty occurred which resulted as above. Mr. L. was very badly cut on the top of the head and bled fearfully.—*Muncy Luminary.*

Are our fish commissioners aware that almost nightly, parties are using nets in the creek and river? The streams were stocked with black bass several years ago, but as no attempt has ever been made to enforce the law forbidding the use of seines and nets, it is probable that no one will ever derive benefit from it except the law breakers. This matter ought to be looked after.

Mr. H. E. Barrett having declined his election as a member of the new faculty at the Normal School, his place will probably be filled by Rev. S. C. Thomson of Scranton. Mr. Thompson is a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, and has had considerable experience in teaching, being at one time connected with the Diocesan School at Reading under the charge of Bishop Howe. We have no doubt as to his competency if he will accept the position.

Major Seely was sent last evening by General Osborne to Berwick, to secure the arrest of some parties there who had, by intimidation, prevented a number of members of company D. of Berwick from turning out in compliance with the orders issued from headquarters. The offending parties will be held under arrest, and the members of the company will be required to accompany the Major to this city.—*Scranton Republican 23d inst.*

Two militiamen at Scranton got drunk and one (James M'Cormick) discharged his revolver at Thomas Riel, who was sitting on his doorstep. The ball penetrated Riel's cheek. A policeman proceeded to arrest the assailant, when the latter drew his revolver and pointed it at the policeman, but before he could draw the trigger the officer drew his club, and striking him across the head with it sent the drunken soldier across the floor and made a deep gash on his head, from which the blood flowed freely.

A BRAG ON OATS.—Mr. Editor:—Who can beat it on an upland,—four stalks of oats raised from one grain? The stalks measuring as follows: 5½, 5, 4½, 5½, feet, the longest blade measured from 20 to 17 to 14 and 18 inches in length. From the first joints to the heads they measured from 18 to 16 to 14½ and 17½ inches in length. There were on the 4 stalks 389 grains 88 degrees in the shade.

C. H. B.
Columbia county, Pa.

July 15, 1877.

PUBLIC SALES.

C. G. Barkley and Samuel Knorr, Assignees of Nehemiah Reece, will sell real estate at Buckhorn on Saturday August 4th.

Isaac Andreas will sell real estate in Mifflin Township, on August 11th.

J. W. Evans, Assignee of Abraham Miller, will sell real estate in Berwick on August 15th.

Ezra Stephens, administrator of William Hess deceased, will sell real estate in Sugarloaf Township on August 25th.

See advertisements in other columns.

A Boston savings institution has a sensible way of managing mortgaged property. Instead of foreclosing and selling at a sacrifice for non-payment of interest or taxes, the bank puts the property into the hands of an agent to rent, and the income is used in deducting the interest on the debt, thus reserving to the owner any value which may attach to the property with a revival of prosperity. If a tenant is unable to pay his rent, he is employed to any work needed on any of the houses or ground to the amount of the rent, thus securing the bank a tenant, with their general repairs done cheaply.

THE JAIL LETTING.—On Thursday bids were openend for a portion of the work, and the following is the result.

IRON WORK.

G. & J. K. Lockard,	$10,977.
Harman & Hassert,	8,475.
John Keppelman,	9,645.
Cruikshank, Moyer & Co.	8,998 15.
John Miller & Co.	12,500.

PLUMBING, STEAM, ETC.

Rollins & Holmes,	$6465.
Brower & Hagenbuch,	7400.
A. S. Phillips.	
Steam and Plumbing,	$8800.
Iron Work,	11000.
Carpenter Work & Lumber,	7400.
Mason Work Hauck's stone,	32,700.

The stone work was not let, although the "Nicely stone" from above Shickshinny,—a granite,—was adopted.

The vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church have given the month of August to the rector, Rev. L. Zahner, for a vacation. There will therefore be no services in that church until September. Mr. Zahner and wife will spend most of the time in Delaware.

A few nights since several men went to the creek to fish with nets. They took off their clothes and put them in the wagon, and while they were wading about in the water the horse broke loose and ran off, taking with it the wagon and the garments. The fishermen tramped through several fields with nothing but Nature's covering on, before they recovered their store clothes. That horse would make a good fish commissioner.

Subscriptions received at this office for the International Review, a unique and cosmopolitan magazine, and the only popular *Review* published in the city of New York. It is published 6 times a year, its style of manufacture is superb, and each number contains 144 broad octavo pages of valuable original contributions by the best European and American writers, on social, political, scientific, religious, literary and artistic matters of living interest to everybody. Recommended by the best writers and thinkers of the age. Price $5,00 a year, delivered at your post-office. Specimen Copy, $1,00.

July 27 1m.

The following from the Chicago *Times* indicates that the militiaman of the Illinois variety is not greatly admired in his own locality: "A militiaman is one entrusted with a gun and some cartridges who goes about hunting for a rioter to whom they may be handed. The object in life of the militiaman is to point a picnic and adorn a tea party. He is illy-livered and lacks gall, but he dances divinely. His clothes are too large for his courage. He is a pretty man in the piping times of peace, but when the blast of war blows in his ears it isn't safe to trust him with a gun. In short, a militiaman isn't a soldier." We need not add that Pennsylvania has exhibited during the week some robust specimens of the same unsoldierly variety.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—Please record the death of C. H. Girton of Hemlock, in Frosty Valley, July 19th 1877.

He was 41 years, eleven months and 21 days old. He arose in the morning about as usual and soon said he did not feel well. His head felt very strange. His wife seeing him about to fall caught hold of him and eased him down. Dr. McKelvy being called, pronounced it congestion of the brain or congestive chills. It was soon feared he could not live and he died about 4 o'clock p. m. of the same day. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church of New Columbia, superintended the Union Sunday School at Emmits school house in Frosty Valley, last year, and so far this. He was a devoted husband and loving father, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

N. SPEAR.

DOG BITES.—The New York *Sun* gives the following: "If any person bitten by a dog—mad or not—choose to escape all danger let him apply cloth or sponge dipped in scalding water to the wound, and repeat the application until a thorough scald is produced, the blister to be punctured and dressed with thick oil Castile soapsuds.—At the same time the patient will be given first day, twelve pills, made of oil Castile soap, size of marrowfat peas; second day, eleven pills; third day ten pills; fourth day nine, fifth day eight pills; and so continue until the twelth day, when one pill will be given.

The above constitutes the cure, and has never failed when administered in the early stages of the disease. Abstemious diet, of course, of the strictest kind.

The Williamsport *Sun* of last week contains the following:

Bloomsburg is the county seat of Columbia, containing a population of over 10,000 inhabitants, and is one of the prettiest and best arranged boroughs in the State. Its growth in expanse, increase in population and great improvement, within the past ten years, has been perfectly astonishing. In fact, Bloomsburg is distinguished for the neatness of its streets, handsome residences, and well organized arrangements.

The Exchange Hotel is a fine structure, just opened under the supervision of two very accommodating and experienced gentlemen, Messrs. Geo. H. Brown and John M. Barton. It is useless to say what everybody knows, that they always did know *"how to keep a hotel."* The Exchange, as now run, is not only a first-class hotel, but is not surpassed by any similar establishment in Northern Pennsylvania. Give them a call.

All true except the 10,000 inhabitants. That's most too many.

PENNSYLVANIAN'S APPEAL.

Hartranft! O Hartranft! come home to me now!
The man in the foundry strikes too!
They're burning my buildings and sacking my stores;
O Hartranft, what shall I do?
Come home! Come home!
O Hartranft come home!
Your journey to 'Frisco postpone!
Hartranft! dear Hartranft! come home with all speed
And send on a lettor to Grant,
In care of Victoria—tell him "Come home!"
Be sure he will not say "I can't."
Come home! Come home!
And never more roam!
Hartranft! Ulysses! come home!

Courier Journal.

While at Catawissa last Saturday we were shown some large tropical plants owned by Mrs. DeHart the leaves of some of which were over a yard long, and proportionally wide. They are called *Caladium*, and are of the *cocco* or *cocoa* family.

W. H. Abbott Esq., also showed us a singular plant sent him from the west by his brother and called the snake cactus. The main root develops the head, and from that the "snake" coils itself up in natural convolutions, and ends in a regular tail. This cactus is also said to have flowers of seven different colors. When cut with a knife a blood red juice flows from the incision.

Catawissa seems determined to maintain its reputation of being "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of her countrymen." At the breaking out of the late riots the citizens organized a militia company and selected Major Seesholtz as commander-in-chief. The rioters have not ventured near since they heard of it.

TO KEEP ICE.—"For some years," says the Lancet, "it has been the practice of Mr. Sampson Gamage to cut a piece of flannel about nine inches square and secure it by ligature round the mouth of an ordinary tumbler, so as to leave a cup-shaped depression of flannel within the tumbler to about half its depth. In the flannel cup so constructed pieces of ice may be preserved many hours—all the longer if a piece of flannel from four to five inches square be used as loose cover to the ice cup. Cheap flannel with comparatively open meshes is preferable, as the water easily drains through it and the ice is thus kept quite dry. When good flannel with close texture is employed a small hole must be made in the bottom of the flannel cup otherwise it holds the water and facilitates the melting of the ice which is nevertheless preserved much longer than in the naked cup or tumbler. A reserve supply outside the bedroom door can be secured by making a flannel cup, on the plan above described in a jug, and filling it with little lumps of ice, care being taken that there is space enough below the bag to allow the water to collect and leave the ice dry. This provision will allow ice to be used during the hottest night without the supply failing or the patient being disturbed."

STARTING IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies.—*Ex.*

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt.) Chroniele.*

Aug. 3 1m.

HEARTRENDING ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Fred. Lush, of Mifflin township, this county, aged about seven years, met with a terrible accident on Friday afternoon last, the 13th inst., while engaged at work in the harvest field. He was carrying water for the men in the field and attempted to run in front of the reaper while it was in motion, and was caught completely severing both feet from the limbs, just above the ankles. He was taken to his home and medical aid was summoned immediately—Dr. Meckley of this place, and Dr. Cline of Salladasburg who amputated his limbs. After his limbs were dressed there was but little hopes of his recovery, but he seemed to rally on the day following the accident and his friends then entertained a hope that he might recover. But on the third day after the accident it was found necessary by the attending physicians to re amputate both limbs, and it seemed utterly impossible that in his present weak state, he could rally from another shock of this kind. The operation was performed in 20 minutes and contrary to all expectation the unfortunate boy is in a fair way of recovery.

All that could be done, was done, both by kind parents and physicians, to save his life and relieve the suffering of the boy. He converses freely about the accident and his present condition, considering the intense suffering he must endure.—*Jerseyshore Herald.*

NEWSPAPER DEAD BEATS.

In his oration before the Arkansas Press Association of Fort Smith, Col. J. R. Pettigrew, of the Fayetteville *Sentinel*, referred to the amount of gratuitous labor which the press is expected to do, and in a manner that shows that he has had some experience of the impudent demands of classes of people who like to use but are unwilling to support a newspaper. He truly says:

"Never in the whole history of business or commercial relation have the people demanded of any avocation so much gratuitous labor as of the press, and in no other has so much been conceded, and I may add in no other would the demand be granted without the claimant being branded a 'sponge' or 'dead-beat.' It has got to be considered a part of the duty of every man who invests his money, his labor and his brain is in a newspaper to exert them in building up every other business in the community whether that building be reciprocal or not. This is too wide a field for me to enter in detail. I only refer to the popular custom of demanding free publication for every extended marriage notice that the talented member of the family is expected to perpetrate, and other private matter of no general concern. At the general conclusion of every society meeting it is pompously resolved "that proceedings be published in the town papers," without that other necessary resolve, that they be published at the publisher's expense, and this might be continued indefinitely. Suppose that we were to resolve that we would have a dozen baskets of champagne. I can see now the look of indignation that would mount the cheek of the dealer if we offer to pay for it in a copy of the resolution. Yet that is precisely the kind of compensation the enlightened populations of our towns deal out to the publishers of newspapers. In that, I can say their liberality is unbounded.

TROUBLE IN LUZERNE.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT AND THE MILITIA TO THE RESCUE.

A few days ago it was announced that the strike on the D. L. & W. R. R. was over, and that trains would be run as usual. The railroad men were all willing to go to work, but when they attempted to start trains the miners and others who have no connection with the rail road drove them off with pistols and clubs. No trains have been running above Shickshinny, the rioters having given Superintendent Halstead notice that they would not permit it. The track is torn up in some places.

Having settled the difficulties at Pittsburg, about 4000 soldiers passed through Bloomsburg on their way to Luzerne county on Wednesday night last. There were four trains each containing eleven cars. On the first train was a battery and a Gatling gun. All the engineers were literally covered with guards each one with gun in position to shoot the first man that attempted to board the train or uncouple the cars. A guard was also stationed on the platform of each car. A large crowd gathered at the depot, and it seemed very much like war times. On Thursday morning four more trains passed up to join the army, under General Hancock, accompanied by Gov. Hartranft. Sheriff Hoffman went to the depot to inform the commander that everything was quiet in Columbia county.

The interference with property must be stopped and punished, and if six thousand soldiers are not enough to do it, then the number should be increased. These rioters must be taught that other people have rights as well as themselves, and that when in order to gain their own ends they put themselves in antagonism with law and order they will be met with force and the laws sustained at the point of the bayonet. Governor Hartranft means business, and unless this outrageous interference with the business of the country ceases, undertakers will be in demand among the lawless men of Luzerne county.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN A RIOT AT SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 1.—In a riot today incited by an outside mob four persons were killed, and the mayor wounded, but not badly. The number of injured is not known.

A TRAIN DASHES THROUGH A LARGE CROWD OF STRIKERS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 1.—A mail train bound north on the Lehigh Valley railroad and due here at 2 p. m. was detained three quarters of an hour by a crowd of several thousand persons at the depot. The strikers uncoupled the passenger coaches and engine and threw the coupling bolts in the canal. The bolts were replaced and United States detective officers were stationed on the platform. The train was backed below the depot and under a full head of steam shot past the strikers. Some of them attempted to board the train but failed.

The Secretary of State and the Attorney General of the United States being hauled around the country as official deadheads in Colonel Scott's private car, drawn by his private engine, is unpleasantly suggestive. They might as well have their hats chalked "Tom Scott," "Texas Pacific," Subsidies," "Bargains," "Jobs." By the way, if it is unconstitutional for the railroad company to issue passes to any but employes of the road, is it entirely constitutional to supply a whole train to a couple of complying Cabinet officers, and transport, feed, and coddle them at the stockholders' expense? What was that provision in the constitution intended for? Was it not mainly to prevent the bribery of public officials by the free grant of this sort of accommodations? But perhaps Mr. Evarts and Mr. Devens reconcile the thing to their consciences by the reflection that the Administration having entered into the service of the Texas Pacific, its members are at least employes of Colonel Scott, if not of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—*Commonwealth.*

The State Military Code.

According to the military code of the milita of Pennsylvania, every man has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He is required to obey orders of the Governor, who is Commander-in-chief. The duties, among other things of the military, are to repel invasion, quell riots and disturbances, and aid and assist the civil officers in maintaining peace and upholding the laws of the Commonwealth.

Unless a satisfactory substitute is furnished if the member refuses to go, he shall be court-martialed. Under certain conditions for refusing to go, he shall be fined $100, and if that is not paid, he must undergo an imprisonment of 30 days.

Twelve States will hold elections during the present year, to-wit: Kentucky, August 6; Vermont, September 4; California. September 5; Maine, September 10; Iowa and Ohio, October 9, and Massachusetts. Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin, November 6. In four of these States Legislatures are to be chosen, which will furnish successors to a like number of United States Senators, whose terms expire on March 4, 1879, viz: Kentucky, New York, Ohio and California.

Business Notices

All kinds of Furniture at lowest prices at Cadman's.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

June 22, '77-tf

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

UN X LD

In Make, Fit, and Price, the dress Shirt sold at D. Lowenberg's.

Farmers and others can now buy School Books, papers, pens, ink, and slates at I. W. Hartman's for butter and eggs.

Black and Fish oils at Marr's.

Farmers! Dont forget to call at the BLOOMSBURG 99ct. Store, when in town.

Rollins & Holmes, the plumbers and gas fitters, got the contract for heating the New Jail. A better selection could not have been made When their work is done it will be done right.

Machine needles and oil at Marr's.

UN X LD

The Hats, Caps, &c.
The Gauze Underwear,
The Summer Drawers,
Half hose, Linen Collars, Cuffs, and fine neck wear, at Lowenberg's

Books, Papers, Pens, Ink, and all articles kept in a good Book Store, at I. W. Hartman's.

For anything you want call at the Bloomsburg 99ct. Store. You may get it there at half what it would cost at other places.

E. Butterick and Co's Dress patterns at Marr's.

Central Book Store removed to I. W. Hartman's Dry Goods & Provision store.

UN X LD

The Boys' Suits,
The Childrens' Suits,
Now selling very cheap at D. Lowenberg's.

All kinds of goods sold at Marr's cheap for cash.

Do not think you have eaten the best bread in town until you have tried J. F. Caldwell's. It is the whitest and lightest, the neatest and sweetest and cannot be surpassed. Try it and see.

Croquet, Tin Pail sets, Counterpanes, napkins, Ladies' and Gents hose, big bargains expected every hour at the BLOOMSBURG 99ct. Store.

UN X LD

The Summer suits at D. Lowenberg's.

Sam Cary, of Ohio, thinks the immediate issue of $500,000,000 in greenbacks will put an end to the present trouble, and Hendrick B. Wright, member of Congress from Luzerne county in this State, proposes as a slight measure of relief that Congress at the comming session issue $10,000,000 for distribution among the workingmen of the country. When that is spent our Luzerne statesman would go in doubtless for the distribution of another ten millions. How many more idiotic propositions of this same sort are in process of incubation time will discover.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty. when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE.
July 20, '77–8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6, $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5, 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2, 3 and 4 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, 77–1y jl

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.
April 6, '77 7-1y

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.75
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.65
Oats " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.80
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.25
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2.90 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.65 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.65 "
Black smith's Lutup on Wharf	$2 90 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to take proof of facts, and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Abraham Waltman, Executor of the estate of Jesse Zaner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in A. J. Evan's building, corner of Main and Iron streets, on Friday the 31st day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
July 20, '77-4w. Auditor.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township, Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.

ELIZABETH ISLER,
July 27, '77-6w Executrix.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or negotiating for a note now held by Margaret Scott given by J. S. Scott and E. L. Scott in favor of Andrew Scott, dated March 24th, 1876, for $90.00, as there was no consideration for the same.

J. S. SCOTT.
July 27, '77-3w*

Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Almost invariably yield to the
TONIC & INVIGORATING EFFECTS
—OF THE—
PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
—OR—
Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron.

Read the Following:

WEST FAIRLEE, VT., Jan. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away until I was unable to work, or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation, and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the torture of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from 120 to 138 pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use of your PERUVIAN SYRUP. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.

Yours very truly, MRS. S. B. BEMIS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
From a Merchant.

NORTH SEARSMONT, ME., Sept. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife for the past ten years has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 136½. I have employed physicians and used a great many varieties of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together.

My sales of the syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.

Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
Restored to Complete Health.

BROOKS, ME., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago the past spring I had a severe attack of diptheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health and have remained so to this day.

I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly, CHAS. E. PEARCY.

SETH W

Miscellaneous.

Butterwick's Weakness.

Deacon Grimes called the other day upon Mrs. Butterwick to ask for a subscription to the missionary society. The following conversation took place: "Your husband is a Presbyterian, I believe, Mrs. Butterwick?" said the deacon.

"No," replied Mrs. B. "He belongs to everything else on earth but the church. That's what I say to him, that while he is joining so much he'd better join something decent that'll do him some good. But he says he has no time. He belongs to about forty-six secret societies of various kinds. He's the awfulest man for such things you ever saw, and all the time running after them. Monday night he goes to the Free Masons, Tuesday night he associates with the Odd Fellows, Wednesday night is his Red Man night, Thursday night is his temperance lodge, Friday he goes fooling along with the Knights of Pythias, and all day Sunday he is visiting the sick and the widows and orphans of dead members. If there were sixty days in a week I believe Butterwick would have some lodge to attend to every night.

"Mr. Grimes, that man actually knows ninety-four grips and over two hundred pass words. And he's awful mysterious about them. The other day I saw him swinging his arms about kinder queer at breakfast, and presently he stops and says: "Thunder, I forgot where I was! Mary Jane, you saw that? It was a grand hailing sign. And; you know he'll wake up nights and ask me if I heard him talking in his sleep, and if I say yes, he'll look scared to death, and get out his pistol, and say he'll blow my brains out if I ever repeat one of those pass-words. And he is all the time practicing on me, but he won't even tell me what any of them are, although he knows I'm just dying with curiosity. He says he knows more secrets than any other man in the state, and he says if he was to tell one of them, those Knights and Patriotic Sons and the rest of them, would put him into a vault and seal him up alive, or tear him to pieces with red-rot pinchers. Says they'd bruise him into eternity quicker'n wink. Worries me nearly to death. S'pose he was to become temporarily insane and gush, but, what'd become of me and the children? He's careless, too. I see him giving the grand hailing sign to the slopman yesterday, and the slopman asked Bridget if Mr. Butterwick had the St. Vitus dance bad; and I know when he tried one of those grips on the man that came to tune the piano, the man said if he squeezed his hand that hard again he'd give Mr. Butterwick a bloody nose.

"And, as for processions. Well, it seems to me that when Butterwick ain't at a lodge, he's marching in a procession. Always some funeral or celebration or something, and he turns out and goes skipping around the streets, dressed in a cocked hat and sword, and looking fierce enough to frighten anybody out their wits. And he told me that sometimes he gets all these grips mixed, and he'll give a Mason an Odd Fellow's grip, and tell me not to be surprised if he is kidnapped and made away with before morning. And he'll kiss his children good-bye, and making his last little arrangements so's everything'll be straight when he's gone; and then the children and me'll cry, and he look solemn, and go to bed to rest before he meets his doom. But nothing ever came of it. They never touched him.

"You ought to just see the letters that come here direct to him. 'E. Butterwick,' and then a whole alphabet of letters strung after his name. He's a right worshipful grand master and a sir knight, and an eminent past grand sachem, and chief magnificent Rev. Druid priest, and a whole lot more such things as that, enough to take your breath away; and with all that he's no more stuck up than you are. Just as humble as a lamb. And he says he can reel out more stuff that they say at ceremonies than'd fill a small library; and he has about sixty sheep skin aprons, and all kinds of pictures on them, that he wears when he is on duty.

"So he has no time to attend church and no money for heathens. He spent his last dollar Saturday paying up his last dues to the Knights of Pythias, and he says if he can't settle up with the Druids by Thursday they'll cut him off and chuck him out. I don't know what happens to a man when the Druids shut down on him, but Butterwick hints that it is much better than sudden death. Perhaps your's a Druid? No? Well, you call and see Butterwick, and he'll explain it to you, and meantime those heathens will have to shuffle along the best way they can. Maybe, if you was to write to them how Butterwick was fixed they might consider that sufficient. Good morning. Remember me to Mrs. Grimes. Then the deacon withdrew and went around to visit a less mysterious family.

A correspondent wants to know: "Can a Christian go to the circus?" Why, yes, he can go to the circus easy enough, but it will cost him a quarter when he gets there to get in; that's where the shoe pinches. You see a Christian is always too proud to carry water for the elephant, and there's where the sinner has the advantage over him in free passes.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A BENEDICTION WITH A LIMITATION.—An officer of the navy, on board one of our vessels in China, tells us this neat thing in the way of a blessing:

A man on board the U. S. steamer *Monocacy*, whose term of service had just expired, proceeded to take leave of his late officers. Approaching the commander he invited the choicest blessings on his head, in a brogue that left no doubt as to his native sod. And so he went from one to another with a "God bless ye!" or "May Heaven reward ye!" until he came opposite the lieutenant commander, who had frequently been obliged to suppress Pat's love for the "ardent" by stopping his leave. With a reluctant touch of his cap, and a downcast eye, he mumbled out, "And may God bless you too, Misther C—, *to a sartin extint!*"—*Editor's Drawer in Harper's Magazine for July.*

A Chicago man's young wife entertained him with selections from Wagner, after which he expressed himself as resigned to go to bed, where he slept very soundly. Toward midnight cats assembled in the back yard and yowled frightfully. The sleeper did not get up and throw bootjacks at them, but turned on one elbow and whispered in his dreams: "Sing it once more, Elvira; sing it once more." She sings it no more, neither anything else, but thinks of beating her piano into kindling wood and turning her music book into curl papers.

It has been observed that the lady with a diamond ring will scratch her nose, in a given period, four times as often as any other woman.

Asparagus resembles long sermons in one important particular—the ends are most sought after.

Agricultural.

Rye for Pasture.

At the last meeting of the Elmira, N. Y., Farmers' Club the following from a correspondent in Minnesota, was read by the Secretary:

Farmers who are in want of first class pasture at least expense, for this season, should prepare a lot for the purpose and sow the same to winter rye, and they will soon have a pasture for sheep, calves, poultry, in fact any kind of stock, and for young lambs it cannot be excelled. Heavy stock will trample it into the ground to some extent, it put on early in the season, but later they can be kept on it at a profit. Winter rye sown in the spring will not head out till the second year, but will stool out so as to cover the ground, producing a luxurious mass of feed that will pay every experimental trial. It can be cut for soiling purposes the second year will grow up stock, or it can be raised for pasture, as stated before or it can be allowed to attain its growth and mature a crop harvest. It will also stand drouth very well, and enrich the land. From one and a half to two bushels per acre should be sown according to the wealth of the land.

Cut or Ground Hay.

In some places hay is cut into inch and half inch pieces and then ground, for the purpose of feeding cattle, horses, &c., in the belief of its adding to the nutrition of the food. Many people have their hay cut into inch lengths for feeding, and claim advantage over the usual mode of feeding hay as nature provides it for the use of the animals. We always doubted this theory, for the reason that hay fed in the usual manner performed all the offices of nutrition, as it was perfectly digested, and there was nothing more to be attained.

But, in order to sustain our theory, we consulted an old, careful livery stable keeper, who had many horses, and who, in a long series of years, studied the profit and loss in the various supplies for his stock. He said there was nothing gained in feeding cracked corn, but on the contrary there was a loss in the incressed price demanded for it. Also, that cut hay was a loss to the extent of the labor, which was by no means a trifle. Good hay, and none other should be fed whole, mixed with a little bran and moistened. He said he usually gave each horse in the evening a couple of ears of corn in the cob, and they were greatly relished. His horses were in the best health, having lost but two by disease in thirty years. This was the evidence, we repeat, of a careful and experienced man, whom we knew all his life, and we believe the facts stated cannot be successfully contradicted.

A lady relates in an exchange the following story: "Her father once brought home a molasses hogshead, to be used as a water tank. On washing day her mother said: 'Let's throw the suds into it, to soak the molasses from the bottom.' The instant she had done so she exclaimed: 'Oh, I have drowned hundreds of my neighbets' bees!' The hogshead was black with bees that were busily appropriating the sweet from what they must have considered an enormus blossom. The good lady made haste with her skimmer to skim the bees from the top of the water, and spread them on a board in the sunshine; but they seemed drowned and nearly dead; and she was very sorry. All the bees that were around the hogshead had flown at the dash of water, but in a few minutes they returned, accompanied by scores of others. They immediately went to work upon the unfortunate bees, turning them over and over and working upon them constantly with their heads, feet, and antennæ. The result of their busy labors was that one after another gave signs of life, stretched its limbs and wings, crawled about, dried itself in the sun and flew away. There was as many as would fill a half-pint cup at first, and there remained only about a dozen hopeless cases beyond the efforts of their brothers."

Recipes.

Blackberry Vinegar.—To three quarts of berries put one quart of vinegar; let it stand for three days, then strain it, and to one pint of juice put one pound of sugar; put it into a kettle over a slow fire; skim it as it boils; let it boil for half an hour; cool and bottle for use.

To Keep Hair in Curl or Crimp.—Rub the soap on a nail brush to a froth and apply to the hair; when dry will be perfectly stiff, or use bandoline; to keep the latter fresh in warm weather mix twice a week a few quince seed with hot water and add cologne (the best quality need not be used) when cool.

To Remove Grease Spots.—Deodorized naptha, 70 gravity. Apply the naptha with clean rag, and rub hard. Also good for cleaning gloves of any color. Can be bought at any oil and lamp store or drug store. Ought not to cost more than 3 or 4 cents a pint.

Cocoanut Cake.—Four cupfuls of flour, two cupfuls sugar, 1 cupful milk, 5 eggs, 1 cupful butter, 1 teaspoonful soda, 2 teaspoonsful cream tarter; half a cocoanut put in the batter, the other half put with the whites of 8 eggs and a half cupful sugar, and put between the layers. Bake in jelly pans.

Onion Sauce.—Peel four small white onions and boil them until soft; drain and chop them up fine; mix them with a cupful of hot milk and two teaspoonfuls butter, a little salt and pepper; then boil all together for one minute; serve hot.

Huckleberry Cake.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, five eggs, one cupful milk, one teaspoonful soda, one small lemon, a little nutmeg, a wine glass full of brandy, three cupfuls flour; dredge a quart of huckleberries thickly with flour and add the last thing.

Making Meat Croquettes.—Fine powered bread crumbs are much nicer than cracker crumbs, and they should be boiled in lard, as the New Englanders boil doughnuts; frying in butter makes them greasy and heavy.

Chicken or Turkey Croquettes.—These should be mixed, after chopping, with a rich, white cream sauce before rolled into an oval form, not a ball.

Potato Crust for Meat Pies.—One teacupful cream to six good sized potatoes boiled and smashed fine; add salt and flour enough to roll; handle as little as possible.

Breakfast Relish.—Slice cold sweet potatoes and put in the oven to warm; then pour over them some cream or milk, thickened a little, and season with butter, pepper, and salt.

Huckleberry Bread.—One quart flour, one pint of sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one and a half pint berries; mix as stiff as biscuit dough.

Yeast Cakes.—The proper way for drying them is in the shade with a cool wind; drying in the sun sours them and destroys the life.

Trifles.—Take small sponge cakes, moisten with cherry wine; serve with soft custard.

Many who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in course of time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists. aug.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those cures have thereby seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.
SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above,
MRS. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

Good for the Children.
BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street,
BOSTON, April, 1876.
H. R. STEPHENS,
Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church, Boston.

VEGETINE

Nothing Equal to it.
SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Recommend it Heartily.
SOUTH BOSTON.
MR STEVENS,
Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.
Yours Respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
August 20

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.
It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.
It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.
By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.
As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.
A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

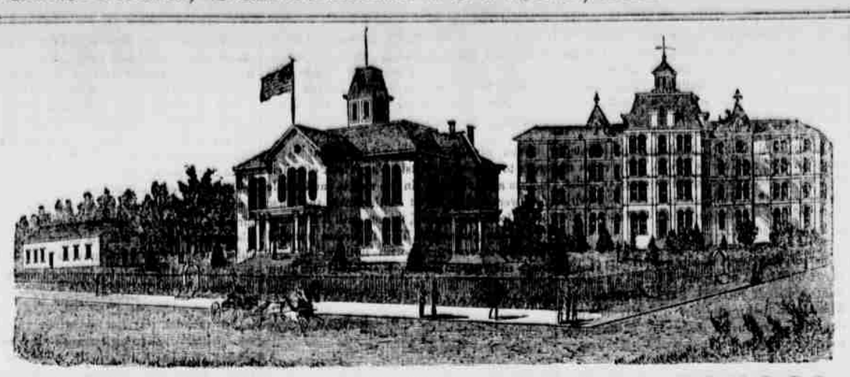
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requiress higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publiccan rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM,
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED,
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

PATENTS secured for mechanical devices inventions, trade marks, designs and compounds. Labels registered. Infringements, reissues and interferences will receive prompt attention. INVENTORS should send us a model or sketch of their inven
EDSON BROS.,
Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS,
711 G. Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-1m.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.
We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.
Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanic Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 30 for 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	5 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.
We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'76. C. W. MILLER, Se

MORRIS MICHEL,
PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
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FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE.
SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY LUNGER, DEC'D.
The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Freese & Ikerly in Bloomsburg on the 11th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
WM. L. EYERLY,
July 13,1877-4w Auditor.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.
This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.
ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.
It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.
IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.
Physicians speak of it in high terms.
Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.
N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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Dauchy & Co's Advt's.

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July 20, '77-4w d

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
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July 20, '77-4w d

VEGETINE. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Dear Sir,—From personal benefit receiv d from its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost a iraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely re ommend VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, C.
July 20, '77-4w d

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Put up only in Blue Boxes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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July 20, '77-4w D

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 13t.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorf, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abie, Mr Julius Dubee, Brugsch Bey, M. Rolin Jocquemyns, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Ghidries, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.
Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.
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A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
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BLANK NOTES with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
MAY 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.
Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a.
" Canandaigua... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester..... 6.15 "
" Niagara..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.50 "
" Washington 9.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3 05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	.....Scranton.....	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 01	3 54	9 43	.....Bellevue.....	9 43	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	.....Taylorville.....	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	.....Lackawanna.....	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	.....Pittston.....	10 06	2 46	6 58
7 33	3 32	9 20	.....West Pittston....	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	.....Wyoming.....	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	.....Maltby.....	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 18	9 07	.....Rennels.....	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	.....Kingston.....	10 27	3 10	7 15
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